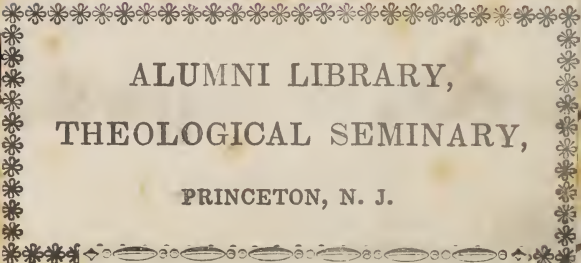


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THE
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI. **NOVEMBER, 1830.** No. 9.

System of Education for the Colony.

IN a former number, we expressed our apprehensions and regret, that education in the Colony, had recently been much neglected, and that immediate and earnest efforts were required to establish and render efficient, a system of public instruction, which should extend its benefits to every child in the Colony. Not only must there be an adequate number of schools, but the Colonists must be taught duly to estimate their importance, and to feel, that to withhold from them support, or to allow their children to neglect the advantages which they afford, would be ruinous to the most precious interests of themselves and their posterity. The whole subject of a school-system for the Colony, was, some time since, referred to a Committee of the Board of Managers, and the following Report of that Committee, submitted by Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith, has been approved and adopted. The Managers, it will be seen, have proposed to aid, in some degree, the efforts of the Colonists, while they would urge them, by every consideration connected with their private and public, their present and future prosperity, to Resolve, that next to their religious interests, the cause of education should occupy their thoughts and receive their united contributions and support. We hope the friends of the Colony will favourably regard the plan adopted by the Board of Managers, and cheerfully assist, by their donations, in carrying it into execution. All the hopes of humanity and religion, connected with Liberia, must perish, unless the youth of the Colony shall be brought under the influences of a well-conducted system of education:

Report on Public Schools at Liberia.

The Committee to whom was re-committed the Report on Public Schools at Liberia, recommend, in lieu thereof, the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, anxious to extend to the Colony at Liberia, the blessings of useful knowledge, whereby all its inhabitants may eventually enjoy the means of developing their resources, of improving their moral and intellectual condition, and of thus presenting to Africa, a model worthy of general imitation, consider the universal education of the children, as among the most effectual instruments for securing this great object.

That, to this end, schools fitted to the state of the Colony, shall be forthwith established, under the direction and superintendence of the Colonial Agent, at Monrovia, Caldwell and Millsburg; in which reading, writing and arithmetic, shall be taught to all the children, and such other branches as circumstances may from time to time render expedient.

That it be the duty of the Colonial Agent, whenever in his opinion, or that of respectable Colonists, it shall be expedient to establish schools at other places, to communicate his views to this Board, that proper order may be taken thereon.

That as a strict economy and accountability will constitute the surest, if not the only effectual means, of giving the greatest extension to a system of education, embracing the instruction of all, it will be proper to introduce, as far as practicable, the Lancasterian mode of instruction; to use female instructors for the younger children, and to commence the system with the lowest salaries that will command the services of competent teachers.

That each school be placed under the immediate direction of five Colonists, to be designated annually by the Colonial Agent and Council; provided that no expense shall be authorized by such trustees without the previous written approbation of the Colonial Agent.

That in aid of the establishment of schools, including the erection of suitable buildings, as well as of the payment of the teachers and other expenses; it be recommended to the Colonial Agent and Council to appropriate the proceeds of licenses, and all fines incurred, and to impose such other taxes, either on personal or real estate, for this object, as to them may seem expedient.

That one-tenth part of the public lots and lands, that have

been, or may from time to time, be hereafter laid out, and which shall be inalienable, be set apart to this object; but whose rent or fruits shall be applied to it.

That, for the present, and until otherwise ordered, the whole proceeds of the sales of public lots and lands be so applied.

And that, in addition, the annual sum of five hundred dollars be paid by this Board.

That the apportionment of the said proceeds and funds, or any other that may be created, be made by the Colonial Agent, with the advice of the Council.

That it is advisable to erect a permanent school-house at each of the foregoing places, and that this Board will aid the same by contributing one hundred dollars to each of said school-houses, on which there shall be expended at least three hundred dollars; or, if the houses cost less, in the same ratio.

That, notwithstanding these aids, as they will, in themselves, be insufficient, it be recommended to the Colonial Agent and Council, to require from the parents or guardians of the children educated, such reasonable tuition as their respective circumstances may justify. That this duty be inculcated upon them as all-important to the success of the plan; the experience of the United States, of Scotland, and of other countries, in which the blessings of education have been the most widely diffused, having proved, that without such contributions, all taxes and public bounties, however large or magnificent, have been unavailing.

That the above sums, contributed by this Board, be paid, as far as practicable, in goods or provisions, from the public stores at Liberia, estimating the same at their first cost and charges, except in cases in which the Colonial Agent may consider it more for the interest of the schools to make payment in money.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be directed to cause books to be kept, which shall exhibit, with accuracy, the receipts and expenditures on account of schools.

That in stating the *Receipts*, there shall be specified distinctly—

The sums derived from taxes, shewing the sum imposed by each tax, with its nature, and the sum actually received, with the expenses of collection:

The sums contributed by the Board of Managers:

The sums derived from tuition:

The sums derived from the donations of the Colonists:

And that in stating the *Expenditures*, there be specified distinctly—

The sums expended on each school house, stating its size and materials, and the source from which the monies were derived:

The number of schools and their position:

The number of boys educated in each school:

The number of girls educated in each school: with the respective ages of each sex.

The periods for which they are taught:

The hours during which the schools are open:

The several objects of tuition in each school:

Each branch of tuition actually given, shewing the number and sex to which given:

The number of the teachers, their sex, compensation of each teacher, and the school to which attached:

The sums paid for school books:

The sums paid for other expenses:

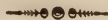
Specification of any debts that may remain undischarged.

Resolved, That a statement, in the greatest practicable detail, of these receipts and expenditures, be transmitted to the Board of Managers, by the Colonial Agent, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July.

That the statement be accompanied with a report of the Colonial Agent, presenting a full view of the condition of each school, with his ideas generally on the subject of education in the Colony.

And as this is an object of the deepest interest to the Colony, on which its prosperity and stability must mainly depend,

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published, and contributions, in furtherance of it, be invited from the friends of the Colony.



Report

Of the Board of Directors of the African Mission School Society, presented to the Society at Hartford, Aug. 6th, 1830.

In our number for September, 1828, will be found a particular account of the origin and object of this institution. No design

can be more philanthropic and christian, than that of this Society; and its immediate execution is demanded by every consideration connected with the improvement and hopes of the African race. Educated and pious men of color must be sent to Africa, or that continent long continue covered by ignorance and superstition and crime. We are gratified to learn that something has been accomplished by this Society, but we cannot believe that it will rest satisfied without securing results of a far higher character. We hope that it will yet send forth hundreds of missionaries and teachers to bring the wretched Africans from their vices and idolatries, to the knowledge and belief of Christian truth. Let us not imagine that Liberia will, in the course of a few years, furnish a supply of enlightened men to effect an intellectual and moral revolution in the condition of Africa. We may expect much from this Colony, but ought not to expect *so* much, as to render us regardless of efforts to prepare, by suitable instructions, young men of color in this country, to become reformers and guides among their degraded brethren of another Continent. Nor should the friends of Africa regard the African Mission School at Hartford, as alone sufficient to accomplish their benevolent purposes to the people of that land. There is need of an Institution to prepare colored youths, by a good English education, and instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, for usefulness in Liberia, and for influence among the adjacent tribes. The African Education Society, (a notice of which will be found in our number for April last,) has been formed for the purpose of founding and conducting a school of this character, and earnestly do we wish that it may receive the encouragement which it merits. From the report of the African Mission School Society we offer the following extracts:

“The great difficulty with which the school has had to contend, has been, that very few persons of this description have presented themselves as candidates for admission. Indeed, very few of any description have been offered. After giving extensive information throughout the country publicly, as well as by private correspondence; after sending, the year before last, a deputation to the South to inform the Colonization Society, and other persons interested in the cause of Africa, of this primary want experienced in the Mission School, but six pupils have been received.

“It will be recollected that, at the last annual meeting of the Board, the

school consisted of the following pupils; viz:—William Johnson, Edward Jones, and Gustavus V. Cæsar.

“Since that time, two more have been added;—James Henry Franklin, who was admitted on the 7th of August; and Henry Williams, who joined the school on the 11th of October. The Board regret to say, that the conduct of the former of these became so unsatisfactory, that the Executive Committee judged it to be their duty to dismiss him from the school, which was done on the 12th of March. Of the latter, Mr. Williams, they are happy to report, that he has thus far fully realized the expectations of his friends, and is now pursuing his studies at the school.

“Facilities having been offered to Mr. Jones for the study of the Arabic language at Andover, without any increase of expense to the Society, it appeared expedient to the Executive Committee not to let the opportunity pass; and, accordingly, Mr. Jones had their permission to reside a few months at that place. It is believed that the elementary knowledge acquired by him is sufficient to enable him to pursue the study without the assistance of a teacher; and when it is recollected that Arabic is the written language of Northern and Western Africa, the advantages of the acquisition must be apparent.

“Of Mr. Cæsar, the Board have the satisfaction to report, that he has pursued his studies in English Literature and Theology with great application and a good degree of success. Mr. Jones and Mr. Cæsar have both been recommended by the Executive Committee, to the Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be sent out under their care as Missionaries to Africa. It is expected that their ordination will take place in a few days, they having been recommended to the Bishop by the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

“Mr. Johnson has also been recommended to the Directors of the same society as a suitable person to be employed as a school-master in Africa, in which capacity it is hoped his services may be useful. Mr. Williams is the only pupil now remaining in the school.

“The Board have also the satisfaction of announcing that much valuable assistance to the mission is anticipated from the labours of two females connected with it. One of them, the wife of Mr. Cæsar, has for a year past received the benefit of the school; while the other is now engaged in one of the infant schools in Hartford, with the intention of making herself thoroughly acquainted with the system of instruction pursued in that institution. The value of having two female assistants, of highly respectable attainments and exemplary piety, to aid in conducting the primary schools, cannot be too highly appreciated; and the Board view, with great satisfaction, this addition to the effective strength of the Mission.

“Under these circumstances, the Board would make an earnest appeal

to their friends throughout the country, and exhort them to make active inquiries, whether the colored population of our Southern and Western States will not furnish some few persons who exhibit characters of piety, and such a measure of intelligence, as authorize an anticipation of their future usefulness in carrying the gospel of peace, and the arts of civilization to their benighted brethren.

“Having thus briefly exhibited the present condition of the school, it is proper to make known the state of its fiscal concerns.

“From the Report of the Treasurer, it appears, that the receipts, from the commencement of the school, have been \$1291 19; while the expenditures on account of board, tuition, and clothing of the pupils, and incidental expenses, have amounted to \$1208 36, leaving in the Treasury a balance of \$82 83. The unliquidated accounts against the Society, amount probably to \$220 00, to meet which, will require the sum of \$140 00 more than the Society have now at their disposal.

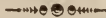
“From the above statement it will be seen, that something must be done, and done at once, and done effectually, to support the institution. Its number of pupils is reduced to one, and its Treasury is deficient. But are our friends to be discouraged by the present condition of things? Are they to be permitted to believe, that all interest in the church, in regard to these essential measures for christianizing dark and suffering Africa, has been exhausted? By no means. The husbandman will not despair, because the field which he has just reaped, and gathered in its harvest, though a small one, does not present at once another crop. He must till, and plant, and pray for descending dews and fruitful showers, and the prolific influences of the blessed sun; and in due time a fresh harvest will reward his hopes, and labors, and prayers. Now Providence has encouraged us with an ample return for the little cost and trouble we have expended. We have wrought less than two years; we have expended but \$1,300; and yet we send forth two missionaries authorized to carry the blessed tidings of salvation to Africa; in one of whom we contemplate a scholar of no ordinary attainments, and in the other, one prepared to exercise in a profitable manner, the ministry of reconciliation; and to these are added, a faithful and competent school-master, and two females; qualified to aid in instruction. We feel greatly encouraged, and we trust that our friends at a distance will be animated by this prospect, to exert themselves more vigorously than ever to sustain our institution by a need-supply, both of pupils and the means of supporting them.

“All that the African Mission School can do is, to pursue its first design of educating free persons of colour, who have attained the age of 18, and who can read the English language with facility, and can write, and have acquired some knowledge of the rules of common arithmetic; and of preparing them to become Missionaries, School-masters, and Catechists in Africa. The number of such who are likely to be offered to the

school is indeed small; but still, a valuable and important work will be accomplished, if in future it should be no more extensive than it has been heretofore. If, in each succeeding two years, we can prepare and send forth but three or four labourers, and at an expense to Christian benevolence no greater than has attended this first experiment, what friend of Africa will not esteem the Institution a benefit.

“The cause of Domestic Missions, Episcopalians with one heart and voice acknowledge to be the cause of God and of his church; and to us it seems evident, that the cause of Foreign Missions is fully identified with it in the command, ‘go preach the gospel to every creature.’ But whatever variety of opinions may prevail among us on this point, all of us acknowledge that Africa, though separated from us by a wide ocean, has claims upon our christian sympathies and beneficence which cannot be set aside. We owe this continent a heavy debt for the injuries which have been inflicted upon it by our forefathers; and how can we better repay it, than by sending them the gospel of peace and the blessings of civilization? The groans and tears and blood of millions of her children have been wrung from that unhappy land, by the rapacious cruelty of the white man, and of the white man bearing the name of christian, but disgracing its character as a religion and violating its principles. Let those, therefore, who have been brought to a better state of mind, be earnest in the work of reparation—the only reparation which can now be made.

“Our institution is established; its plans of operation have been tried; its first fruits are now ready to be presented before the altar of the Lord. It is with you to say, whether or not our exertions are suddenly to be broken off, just when success is smiling upon them. We trust and believe that you will send us the word and token of encouragement—that you will seek out for us pupils, and send us means to educate them—that you will feel with us the devout sentiment of gratitude—hitherto hath the Lord helped; and encouraged by this evident mark of Divine approbation, that you will be animated yourselves, and thus stimulate and sustain our labours.”



Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Apprentices' Library, on Monday the 11th ult. when the Report of the Managers and other communications, were read, and officers were chosen for the ensuing year. The report with extracts from the communications presented and list of officers were directed to be published, and are as follows:

REPORT.

The proceedings of the Board of Managers in relation to the enterprise originated at a public meeting, held on the 21st Oct.

of the past year, have already been reported and published. It is fresh in the recollection of the members, that the brig *Liberia*, engaged by this Society, conveyed to the African colony fifty-eight coloured persons, of whom forty-nine were liberated from slavery, for the express purpose of their becoming emigrants, and that a second vessel, the *Montgomery*, was fitted out to transport another company of seventy colonists, consisting partly of liberated slaves from the State of Georgia, who arrived at Norfolk too late to sail in the *Liberia*. These two expeditions constitute the principal objects to which the attention and the efforts of the Managers have been given during the year just elapsed; and the publication which has been alluded to, a pamphlet report with a copious and interesting appendix, including together forty-eight pages, contains a history of the progress and completion of these enterprises, sufficiently detailed. The pamphlet has been widely circulated, not only in this city, but also in various parts of the country, and it is believed will have great influence in removing prejudices from the minds of those who have been unfriendly to the plan of African Colonization, while it will encourage and excite the zeal of the advocates of our cause.

In order to give more effect to the operations of this Society, and to secure the advantages of a corporate body, application was made to the proper authorities for a charter, which was obtained, and enrolled by the order of the Executive of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of January, 1830. A seal was shortly afterwards adopted, bearing as its device an altar inscribed "Liberty," and also the title of the Society, with the date of incorporation. At the first meeting of the Board, after the reception of the charter, a note from the Executors of the late Mr. William Mackenzie was presented, requesting the Society to appoint an officer to receive a portion of the residuary estate bequeathed by their testator's last will, with authority to affix the corporate seal to a refunding bond. The Treasurer was immediately appointed a committee for that purpose; and at a subsequent meeting, reported that the Executors had transferred to the Society, one share in the Bank of North America, and one share in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and had paid to him \$34 50 in money, the whole amounting in

value to \$500. This addition to the Society's funds was made at the time their second expedition was about being commenced, and affords important and seasonable assistance. The grateful acknowledgments of the Society were presented to Messrs. George Savery, Thos. Mitchell, and Judah Dobson, the Executors of Mr. Mackenzie, who had been entrusted with the distribution of his residuary estate amongst institutions for literary and charitable purposes.

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing that the ship *Carolinian*, recently chartered by order of the American Colonization Society, is expected to sail from this port in a few days for Norfolk, to receive on board a third company of emigrants for Liberia. The expenses of this expedition will be paid out of the funds collected in this city, by a committee appointed at the public meeting in October last, before alluded to. It is intended to send out a fourth vessel as soon as the requisite means shall be obtained; and it is hoped that the endeavours of the society here, and of the auxiliaries in Pennsylvania, will not cease to be available in furthering the benevolent designs of the society at Washington. It is by a series of persevering efforts that the success of any good undertaking is to be attained. The success of the society in gaining the favour of the public to their plan, and in overcoming objections to its practicability, has thus far been progressive. That much remains to be done should be an incentive to action, satisfied as we are of the importance of the work to the interests of our country, of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. It has been proved by our own experiments that this plan tends directly to promote emancipation. The testimony of eye witnesses of great respectability establishes the facts, that the colony of Liberia is making great advances in civilization and improvement, and is exerting a beneficial influence upon the natives of a region which has long sat in darkness. Let then all the friends of christian freedom unite their endeavours, and persevere in a course which has heretofore received and which we trust will continue to receive, the Divine benediction. Let the reproach of our land be removed, and the light that has beamed upon us be reflected upon the obscurities of a darkened continent.

By order of the Board of Managers,

THOS. C. JAMES, *President.*

WM. B. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

Extract from the communication above mentioned, received by a member of the society from a friend in England.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

IPSWICH, 28th of 8th mo. 1830.

"In the 6th month I apprized thee of having received £50 from the Female Anti-slavery Society of London, for the *separate fund* of the American Colonization Society, for transporting to Liberia the slaves who had their freedom tendered to them, upon the condition that the Society would provide them with a passage and needful provisions until they should be enabled to earn a livelihood for themselves: asking thee to draw a draft on me for that purpose. I have now the pleasure to state that I have further subscriptions announced, though not yet received, to the amount of £200; but as there can be no doubt that I shall have the money in hand before a draft can arrive, I will authorize thee to draw, as mentioned in my last, for this additional sum; with the clear understanding that it goes to the distinct fund for the release of slaves from bondage, conformably with a promise I have made in the printed circular which I propose to hand thee a copy of. I have a hope that a small sum more may be sent. This subscription must be received not so much for its own intrinsic value, as a proof that we cordially approve and rightly estimate the services of our American Brethren in this work of benevolence and mercy: hoping that, in evidencing our approval of their works by our acts, they may be encouraged to redouble their energies in a cause which seems to belong exclusively to our transatlantic Friends."

The printed circular alluded to in the above extract, is too long for insertion at this time. It is addressed 'TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY,' and beside a copy of the circular which was issued in October, 1829, by a committee appointed at a Meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, comprises information furnished by a member of the Society, respecting the separate fund to which reference has been made.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Thomas C. James, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

William White, D. D.	William Stevenson,
Samuel Archer,	Solomon Allen,
Isaac C. Jones,	William Short.
Edward Burd,	

Gerard Ralston, *Treasurer.*

William B. Davidson, *Secretary.*

Managers.

William Nassau,	Hart Grandom,
J. K. Mitchell, M. D.	Thomas Astley,
James Bayard,	Elliott Cresson,
George W. Blight,	John S. Henry,
John Bell, M. D.	Joseph D. Brown,
Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.	Augustus H. Richards.

From the minutes,
Oct. 11th, 1830.

WM. B. DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

African Natural History.**THE ELEPHANT.**

Peaceful, beneath primeval trees that cast
 Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,
 And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave,
 Or mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
 High raised in solemn theatre around,
 Leans the huge Elephant, wisest of brutes;
 O truly wise, with gentle might endow'd,
 Though powerful, not destructive!

THOMPSON.

The Elephant, which in size and strength, surpasses all terrestrial animals, and in sagacity, is inferior only to man; although some assert the superiority of the moose—but this opinion seems erroneous, or at least very doubtful—the human race excepted, the Elephant, indeed, is the most respectable, as well as the most wonderful of creatures, endowed with life and sensation.

This wonderful quadruped is a native of Asia and Africa, but is most numerous in the latter. In the extensive regions which lie between the River Senegal and the Cape of Good Hope, elephants abound more than in any other part of the world, and are also less fearful of man; for the savage inhabitants of those countries, instead of attempting to subdue this powerful animal and render him subservient to their necessities, seem only desirous of avoiding his anger. In the countries near the Cape, elephants are seen in large herds, consisting of many hundreds, and in the vast regions of Monomrotapa, Monocmuci, and other parts of the interior of Africa, they are probably still more numerous.

At the Cape, the height of the animal is from 12 to 15 feet. His eyes are in proportion to his size, very small, but lively, brilliant, and full of expression. His ears are very large, long and pendulous; but he can raise them with great facility, and make use of them as a fan to cool himself, and drive away the flies or insects. His hearing is remarkably fine: he delights in the sound of musical instruments, to which he is easily brought to move in cadence. His sense of smelling is equally delicate; for he is highly delighted with the scent of odoriferous herbs. In each jaw he has four grinders; one of which, sometimes measures 9 inches in breadth, and weighs four pounds and a half. The texture of the skin is uneven and wrinkled, and full of deep fissures, resembling the bark of an old tree. The colour is tawney, inclining to grey. The legs of this animal are massy columns of three or four feet in circumference, and five or six in height. Its feet are rounded at the bottom, divided into five toes, covered with skin, so as not to be visible, and terminated in a nail or hoof of a horny substance. His body is remarkably round and bulky, and nearly destitute of hair.

The proboscis or trunk is the most singular and characteristic part of this extraordinary quadruped; and of all the instruments which the superabundant wisdom and goodness of the Creator has bestowed on the various forms of animal life, this is, perhaps, the most complete and admirable. It is composed of nerves, membranes and sinews, and is the organ of smelling, feeding and action, as the animal can bend, contract, lengthen, and turn it in every direction.

This fleshy tube terminates in a protuberance, which stretches out on the upper side in the form of a finger, and possesses in a considerable degree, the dexterity of that useful member of the human body. With this instrument, the animal can lift from the ground the smallest piece of money, select herbs and flowers, untie knots, and grasp any thing so firmly, that no force can tear it from his grasp.

At the end of this trunk, are placed the nostrils, through which he draws in water, for the purpose of quenching his thirst, or of washing and cooling himself, which he performs by taking in a large quantity, and then spouting it over his whole body, as if it issued from a fountain.

Though the Elephant is so wonderfully aided by his trunk, in such a variety of operations, yet, with respect to the rest of his conformation, he is clumsy and unwieldy; he goes forward, however, with ease and celerity, and in walking or running is equal in speed to the generality of horses; but he turns with difficulty, and not without taking a pretty large circuit. His neck is so short that he can scarcely turn his head, and must wheel round in order to survey an enemy in the rear; and his legs are so stiff, as scarcely to bend when he is advanced in years, so that when that period arrives, he is obliged to repose himself standing.

These quadrupeds subsist wholly on vegetables, and appear to have an antipathy against animal food. They associate in numerous herds, and when one of them happens to discover a plentiful pasture, he instantly gives a loud signal to the rest, as an invitation to partake of his luxurious fare.

Although the Elephant be indisputably the strongest as well as the largest of all quadrupeds, yet in its native woods it is neither formidable nor ferocious, but mild and peaceable in its disposition, equally fearless and inoffensive; and when tamed by man, and tutored by his instructions, the noble animal submits to the most painful drudgery, and is so attentive to the commands of its master, that a word or a look, is sufficient to stimulate him to extraordinary exertion.

Of all the animals that have been subjugated by the human race, the Elephant is universally allowed to be the most tractable and obedient. When treated with kindness, he testifies his gratitude by fulfilling all the desires of his keeper, caresses him with affectionate fondness, receives his commands with attention, and executes them with punctuality and zeal. He bends the knee for the accommodation of those who wish

to mount upon his back, suffers himself to be harnessed, and seems to delight in the finery of his trappings. These animals are used in drawing chariots, wagons, and various sorts of machines, having the strength of six horses; and they can travel near a hundred miles a day, and fifty or sixty regularly, without any violent effort.

The Elephant is as magnanimous as he is mild, and ever ready to exert his extraordinary strength. In India, when formerly employed in launching ships, one of them was directed to force into the water a large vessel, which proving a task superior to his strength, the master said, in an angry tone, "Take away that lazy beast and bring another." The poor Elephant immediately redoubled its efforts, fractured its skull, and died on the spot. The Indians have from time immemorial, employed elephants in their wars. Porus, with eighty-five of them, opposed Alexander's passage over the Hydaspes.

In Siam, Pegu, Tonquin, and Cochin China, elephants are still esteemed a valuable auxiliary in war, as well as essential to despotic magnificence and ostentatious parade; and some hundreds of these enormous animals attend the Princes of those countries, for the purpose of conveying the ladies of the Seraglio, as well as the immense quantities of baggage, which those sovereigns always carry along with them.

In taking the Elephant, a large piece of ground is marked out, in the midst of some forest, and surrounded with strong palisades, interwoven with large branches of trees; one end of this enclosure is narrow, from which it opens gradually, so as to take in a considerable extent of country. Some thousands of people assemble, kindle large fires, of which the Elephants are exceedingly afraid, and by these and the noise of drums, they drive them towards the enclosure. Another large party, with the aid of female elephants trained for the purpose, urge the wild ones slowly forward, the whole train closing in after them, shouting and making loud noises, till, by insensible degrees, they are driven into the narrow part, through which there is an opening into a smaller space, strongly fenced in and guarded on all sides. As soon as a wild Elephant enters this narrow passage, a strong bar closes it from behind, and he finds himself completely environed. He is then urged forward to the end of the passage, where there is just room enough for him to go through. He is then received into the custody of two tame Elephants, which stand one on each side; and if he be likely to prove refractory, they beat him with their trunks, till he is reduced to obedience and suffers himself to be led to a tree, where he is bound by the leg with stout thongs of untanned elk-skins. The tame elephants are then led back to the enclosure, and other wild ones are brought to submission in the same manner. Attendants are placed by the side of each elephant that is caught, and in the space of fourteen days, his subjugation is completed.

As Elephants do not propagate in a domestic state, the Eastern princes

are obliged annually to send into the forests, to procure fresh supplies of these animals. They are frequently hunted by the Dutch Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, who make great advantage of their teeth. The largest teeth weigh a hundred and fifty Dutch pounds, and are sold for as many guilders. In attacking the Elephant, caution is necessary, because he is terrible when provoked.

Teeth of this animal have been found in a fossil state, in places where we can scarcely suppose it possible, that it should ever have existed. In America, on the banks of the Ohio, tusks, teeth, jaw bones, thigh bones and vertebræ, all of prodigious size, have been found five or six feet below the surface.

Although elephants are more numerous in Africa, those of India are generally superior in strength as well as size; and those of Ceylon, in particular, surpass all others in courage and sagacity. In those oriental countries, some of them are milk white, and valued at an exorbitant price, as constituting one of the most pompous appendages of Eastern magnificence.

As the Elephant never propagates in a domestic state, the precise time of its gestation is but imperfectly known. Aristotle, however, assigns two years to this period. This extraordinary quadruped is thirty years in arriving at its full growth, and lives even in a state of captivity a hundred and twenty years: in a state of natural freedom, the duration of its life is supposed to be much further extended.

In regard to the Elephant's discernment and sagacity, stories have been related that might seem incredible, and of which some are undoubtedly fictitious. Of such, however, as are so well authenticated as not to admit of a possibility of doubt, we have a sufficient number to show its superiority over the rest of the brute creation. Some of the actions of this surprising animal might indeed almost seem to be the effects of a portion of intellect rather than of mere instinct.

Among the several anecdotes communicated by the Marquis de Montmirail, we find that the cornac or conductor of an elephant, had excited the animal to make an extraordinary effort, by showing him a vessel of arrack, which he pointed out as his reward; but when he had performed his arduous task, the elephant had the mortification of seeing himself disappointed of his expected recompense, and impatient of being thus mocked, immediately killed his governor.

The man's wife, who was a spectator of this dreadful catastrophe, in a fit of agonizing grief, took her two little infants and threw them at the feet of the enraged animal; saying, "since you have destroyed my husband, kill me also and my children." The Elephant immediately stopped, and as if stung with remorse, took up the eldest boy with his trunk, placed him on his neck, and would never after obey any other governor. It is here to be observed, that the Elephant is extremely

fond of spirituous liquors, as well as of wine, and the sight of a vessel filled with these liquors, and promised as a reward, will induce him to make the most extraordinary exertions, and perform the most painful tasks; and to disappoint him is dangerous, and his revenge is almost certain. But if he is vindictive, he is equally grateful and will suffer no kindness shown him to go unrewarded.

A soldier of Pondicherry, who frequently carried these creatures a certain measure of arrack, being one day a little intoxicated, and seeing himself pursued by the guard, who were about to conduct him to prison, took refuge under the elephant, where he fell sound asleep. The guard attempted in vain to take him from this asylum, the elephant defending him with his trunk. The next day the soldier becoming sober, was terrified at seeing himself placed under so enormous an animal; but the elephant caressed him with his trunk, to remove his fears, and make him understand that he might depart in safety.

The Elephant is sometimes seized with a sort of phrenzy, which makes him extremely formidable, so that on the first symptoms of madness, he is commonly killed, in order to prevent mischief: yet in these fits he has been frequently known to distinguish his benefactors; so strongly are gratitude and magnanimity impressed on his nature.

The Elephant that was kept in the menagerie, at Versailles, always discerned when any person designed to make a fool of him, and always remembered an affront, which he never failed to revenge at the first opportunity. Having been cheated by a man who feigned to throw something in his mouth, he struck him with his trunk, and broke two of his ribs, and afterwards trampled him under his feet, and broke one of his legs. A Painter being desirous of drawing him in the attitude of having his trunk erect and his mouth open, ordered his servants to make him retain that posture, by constantly throwing him fruit; the servant however at last deceived him, which so roused his indignation, that perceiving the original cause of the deception to be the painter's desire of drawing him, he revenged himself by throwing with his trunk, a large quantity of water on the paper, which completely spoiled the design.

The elephants exhibited in Europe are commonly of a diminutive size, as the coldness of the climate both checks the growth and abridges the life of these animals. That which has just been mentioned, and which was sent by the King of Portugal to Louis 14th. A. D. 1668, died in 1681, being four years old at his arrival, and being only thirteen years at the menagerie at Versailles. He was six feet and a half high, at four years old, and advanced in growth only one foot, during the thirteen years that he lived in France, although he was treated with care, and fed with profusion. He had every day four pounds of bread, twelve pints of wine, two buckets of porridge, with four or five pounds of steeped bread, and two buckets of rice boiled in water.

The Elephant that died in 1803 at Exeter change was brought over in the *Rose East Indiaman*, and purchased by the owner of the menagerie for £1000. He was generally fed with hay and straw, but could also eat with avidity, carrots, cabbages, bread and boiled potatoes. He was so excessively fond of beer, that he has been known to drink upwards of fifty quarts in a day given by his numerous visitors. He drank also nine pails of water daily, given at three different times; but the quantity he ate could not be precisely ascertained, as he frequently scattered great part of the straw which was given him for food, and ate a considerable portion of that which formed his litter. This animal would kneel down, bow to the company, or search the pocket of his keeper at command.

Considering the Elephant, if not the most useful, at least the most wonderful of all God's works displayed, in all the animal creation, being a monster of matter and a miracle of intelligence, it is presumed no excuse for prolixity in its description is necessary. He unites in himself the judgment of the beaver, the dexterity of the monkey, and the sentiment of the dog; and adds to all these qualifications the peculiar advantages of extraordinary size, strength and longevity. He can conquer the lion and the tiger, nor dare any beast of prey attack him. When we consider that he can root up trees with his trunk; that in war he carries on his back a tower containing 5 or 6 combatants; that he moves machines and carries burdens to which the strength of six horses is scarcely adequate, and that, to this amazing force he joins courage, prudence, magnanimity and gratitude for kind treatment, we cannot hesitate to give him the first place in the scale of animal being; nor can we wonder that the ancients considered the Elephant as a prodigy, a miracle of nature; and, that men have, in all ages, set a high value on this greatest of quadrupeds.

[Bigland's Nat. History.

(To be continued.



Latest from Liberia.

By the schooner *Zembuca*, of Baltimore, and by the *Harvey*, of Philadelphia, despatches have been received from the Colony up to the 14th of September. We are grieved to say, that owing to the want of medical aid and great imprudence, a considerable number of deaths had taken place among the emigrants by the *Liberia*, and the *Montgomery*. The affairs of the colony, in other respects, appear to be without any special or material change. The following is the principal part of a letter from the Vice Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams. The death of Mr. Erskine is a great calamity. What is said in relation to the slave trade,

near the close of this letter, is enough to arouse our whole nation and kindle indignation in the soul of every man who is not a dishonour to his race.

LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR:

It is four months or more, since I addressed you by the way of England, and lately per Montgomery, to neither of which, have I received answers. I acknowledge the receipt of your letters to Dr. Anderson, and with the community generally, feel rejoiced to learn that the Board have taken off the tonnage duty.

The season has been uncommonly unhealthy, and I am sorry to inform you, that we have lost a considerable number by death from the Liberia and Montgomery's emigrants; many of these have fallen victims to their own imprudence. Mr. Erskine, after partially recovering from the fever, contrary to the advice of all his friends, would take a jaunt to Millsburg: on his return, he got wet, which threw him into a relapse, from which he never recovered.

From the ground which is now under cultivation, I am led to believe, that more will probably be raised this season than common. A new spirit is pervading the community: many begin to think that the cultivation of the soil may not be so unprofitable as they have been in the habit of thinking. It is discovered that all cannot be petty merchants to advantage.

Since the circulation of Mr. Hodgson's letter, a meeting has been held, and resolutions passed to form a company to ascend St. Paul's river and make discoveries, but whether they will be able to effect much, is quite uncertain. The resolutions will be found in the No. 7, of the Herald.—Several subscriptions have been received.

I am sorry to inform you that the Agency Sch. Mesurado was rather unfortunate in her last trip from Little Cape Mount River. After having effected an advantageous trade with the natives, and received on board between 3 and 400 croos of rice, 2 tons of Camwood, and some Ivory, in coming out over the Bar, she was driven on the beach, lost her anchor, had her sails torn to pieces, and Capt. Thompson was under the necessity of throwing overboard upwards of 200 croos of rice, and other articles.

From the Marine list in the Nos. of the Herald you will perceive that our port has been visited more frequently during these rains than common; and at one time we had five square-rigged vessels in the harbour—three English, one French, one American.

I have been compelled from necessity to allow the Montgomery's emigrants to remain at Caldwell, as we had no house for their reception at Millsburg. Mr. Early's people have given up the idea of settling at Millsburg; having had their lands assigned them between the two settlements. We have lost but two small children out of their number. I feel it my

duty to suggest to the Board the expediency of building at Caldwell and Millsburg a number of small frame houses for the accommodation of future emigrants.

I feel much pleased to learn that the Board intend to send out a full assortment for their store, as the experience of every day, more and more convinces me, that the expenditures will be much lessened by so doing.

The annual election has just passed, and accompanying this, you will find a copy of the official returns of officers chosen. I am sorry to say, that more warmth of feeling was observable in some than prudence dictated.

I hope the Board will adopt some more effectual measures for suppressing the slave trade within the territory of Liberia. Since the death of Don Miguel of Bassa, Peter Blanco, a Spanish Slave Trader, for some years a resident at the Gallinas, has opened a slave factory at Grand Cape Mount. Such a thing ought not to be, as it is only 45 miles from here.—I am sorry to remark that this abominable traffic is carried on with the utmost activity all along the Coast. Capt. Parker during his trading at the Gallinas, of about three weeks, saw no less than 900 shipped.

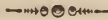
Where do they come from? Not from the vicinity of the sea-coast; but from the interior, after travelling hundreds of miles. Among the last recaptured, are some from the kingdom of Haoussa in Soudan, under the authority of Bello. We are in much need of late travels on this continent.

The duties of the civil officers in the Colonial employ, have increased so much of late, that I would suggest to the Board the propriety of exempting them from military duty, except in cases of immediate attack.—At present there is so much mingling of civil and military, that many ignorant persons believe the latter to supersede the former. While our Ministers of the Gospel are exempt, our Judges of the Court of Sessions are not.

We stand in much need of a Workhouse, and some acres of land enclosed, for confining licentious females and other disorderly and lazy persons. At present we have no other mode of punishing them, but by confining them in the common prison, unemployed.

With much respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

A. D. WILLIAMS, A. A. C. S.



Extracts from Correspondence.

Virginia, July 20th, 1830.

Enclosed you will find \$5 for the Colonization Society: it is that part of our collection on the 4th of July, appropriated to that object. We are deeply interested in the scheme which it is the object of your Society to promote; the removal of the free

people of colour to Liberia, is the only means by which we can benefit them, and we confidently believe, that this is the medium through which the word of God will be fulfilled, "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God."

Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1830.

Agreeably to the request of the Colonization Society, I addressed the people of my charge, on the 4th of July, in behalf of the Society, and have procured \$12 in behalf of that benevolent Institution. I am highly gratified by the information which the Colonial Journal brings me every month—and if I could procure, occasionally, a copy of the paper printed in the Colony for distribution, it would have a good effect in this district of country.

I feel myself bound by the principles of humanity, of patriotism, and above all, by the principles of the christian religion, to patronize your Society.

N. Jersey, July 22d, 1830.

Agreeably to recommendation, we took up a collection on the 4th inst. (\$15 enclosed) for the use of the American Colonization Society. Though we had been in the practice of doing this for several years; yet, the increased zeal of the people in the noble cause produced a more liberal collection, than in any preceding year. This I impute (at least in part) to the more general information diffused among the people, which I have endeavoured to give them, by circulating your valuable Repository, by public addresses and by reading your colonial intelligence.

It seems that the people only want a fair understanding of the objects and operations of your Society, and the glorious prospects of raising thousands (now degraded) to the dignity of freemen and of christianizing one quarter of the globe, in order to open their hearts and hands still more liberally, in aiding the blessed cause which your Society is so prosperously moving forward.

It is hoped that our General Government will soon take the work in hand, and afford such national aid, as to move it forward with seven-fold speed: the people, I presume, would very generally approve of it and even rejoice in it.

Delaware, July 22d, 1830.

The pamphlet containing the circular and information of the doings of the American Colonization Society, I did not receive in time to have collections taken up on the 4th July; I embraced, however, the first opportunity, after it came to hand, of acquainting my congregation with its contents, urging the claims of the Society, whose object is so philanthropic, generous and noble, on their charity, and calling on them to contribute on the first suitable occasion for this purpose. The amount of contributions is small; but their congregations are few in number and limited in their pecuniary means: the amount raised by the two for the support of the gospel among them, being less than three hundred dollars, annually.

N. Jersey, August 17th, 1830.

In the increasing interest manifested by the citizens of our republic, in favour of African freedom and Colonization, I sincerely rejoice, and sympathise in the recent bereavements of the Colony at Monrovia. I cannot but regard it as the germ of a mighty republic, destined to shed the light of civilization, science and christianity over the surrounding country, now covered with nought but barbarism and idolatry. Instead of eighteen dollars, I wish we had eighteen hundred to send, in aid of this benevolent enterprise.

Tennessee, August 12th, 1830.

There are some persons in this quarter who either are, or affect to be enemies to our cause, but they are few in number, and not of sufficient influence to injure it. Believing as I do, that under Providence, it is the only feasible and judicious plan to ameliorate the condition of the free people of colour in these States, and that it is a cause in which patriotism and humanity are largely embarked, I shall do all I can to aid its progress; and I hear, with pleasure, of its continued prosperity.

Vermont, August 12th, 1830.

Dear Sir: I received your circular, requesting me to take up a contribution to aid your funds. In the forenoon of July 4th, I preached on the duty of man to man; in the afternoon, I read your circular and extracts from several numbers of the Repository-

ry, connected with such remarks as occurred to my mind; and opened a contribution and collected five dollars, which I herewith send to you. I would inform you, that, from the beginning of your Society, I have been its warm friend and advocate, and seven years ago, I opened a contribution and collected one dollar only, and was publicly opposed. I became a member of the Vermont Auxiliary, and four years ago I became a life-member, by the payment of fifteen dollars. I have generally opened a contribution once a year, and collected from five to eight dollars each time.

I received the Repository for March, directed to the Pastor of the Church in Andover, Vermont, which contained the Speech of Henry Clay, which I circulated among the warmest opposers, and as far as I am informed, it has had a good effect: here, I remark, that I never heard that there was such a publication in existence as the Repository, until I received your March number; I have received a regular file from that time to the present, for which I tender my sincere thanks to the Society; especially the number that contained the Map of Liberia. My object in writing to you, is, to request you to continue to send me a file of the Repository, if it is consistent with your rules, that I may be in possession of information to spread among the people. I subscribe myself your, and the Society's hearty friend and humble servant.

Cumberland, Ohio, August 2d, 1830.

Enclosed, I forward the amount collected in my Congregation for your Society.

We have here formed a small Society, auxiliary to yours, which, in time, I trust, will do something.



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—On Monday, the 5th of July last, an *Auxiliary Colonization Society* was organized at *Paintlick, Garrard county, Kentucky*. A Friend writes, "We have, as yet, but fourteen or fifteen members, but hope to increase the number, as a deeper interest is felt in the plan of the Colonization Society, than I ever anticipated here, and is daily increasing as the plan becomes understood."

The Dearborn County Colonization Society, Pa. was established on the fourth of July last, after an address by the Colonization Society's Agent, R. S. Finley. The following is a list of the officers.

John Test, *President.*

Isaac Dunn and Stephen Ludlow, *Vice Presidents.*

George H. Dunn, *Secretary.*

Thomas Palmer, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Duncan Carmichael,

Thomas Shaw,

Ezekiel Walker,

A. W. C. Vance,

Dr. Cully,

John M. Pike,

Ezra Ferris,

E. D. John.

East Attleboro' (Mass.) Colonization Society was formed in January last. The Secretary writes, "Though our number is small, there appears to be a general sentiment in this vicinity favourable to the Colonization Society, and before the close of another year, we may expect a considerable addition."

Colonization Society of Rahway, N. J. A gentleman in Rahway writes, "We have organized an Auxiliary Society here, which promises to be efficient. We hope to send you ere long two hundred dollars as our quota."

The Deep Run Colonization Society, in Henrico county, Virginia, was established on the 16th of September.

Col. Robert M. Saunders, *President.*

Rev. Merryweather L. Jones, *Treasurer.*

Major Jesse Sneed, *Secretary.*

"The number of subscribers is very respectable, and our prospects of an increase encouraging."

Extract from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church, Richmond, Va. held 5th July, 1830.

"Whereas the collection taken up in the Church on yesterday, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society, was less than the sum estimated as the average expense of transporting one person from the United States to Liberia; and this congregation being willing to contribute, annually, at least enough to pay for the transportation of one person, and it being deemed important, that the Colonization Society should know on what resources they may with certainty rely;

Resolved, That the Wardens be requested to transmit to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the sum of *twenty-five dollars*, as the proceeds of the collection taken up in this Church on yesterday, in aid of the funds of that Society.

Resolved, That hereafter, a collection for the same purpose be annually taken up in this Church, on or about the 4th of July; the whole proceeds of which, shall be promptly remitted to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society. But if it do not produce the sum of *twenty-five dollars*, the deficiency shall be made up out of the contingent fund, and that sum at least be remitted.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions and prefatory remarks, be sent to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society."

A true extract from the Minutes.

CLEM. B. WESTON,

Secretary of the Vestry of Christ Church, Richmond, Va.

JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Such an Institution was established, under omens the most auspicious, in *Cincinnati*, on the 5th of July.—This day having been set apart for celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, it was resolved to devote the afternoon to the organization of a Juvenile Colonization Society; and notice was given to this effect in the Sunday schools, and in several of the churches. The Rev. Mr. Ballard was called to the chair, and A. Blanchard requested to act as Secretary. We wish it were in our power to present the interesting addresses made on the occasion. When these were concluded, "one hundred and fifty two names (which have since increased to 176) were immediately subscribed to the constitution."

The following officers were then chosen, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

Charles Fosdick, *President.*

Egbert Malcom Clark, *Vice-President.*

Managers.

Jerome Twitchell,	Henry Goodman,
Wilson Johnson,	Samuel Holley,
Charles Vance,	Robert Wright,
Thomas Atlee,	Lewis Cist.

Committee of Advice.

John W. Bright,	John C. Finley.
John Twitchell,	

We trust this example will be followed in other places, and thus the cause of African Colonization become incorporated with the earliest impressions and warmest sympathies of all the youth in our land.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MALACCA.—We are happy to learn from the *Asiatic Journal* for June, that an arrangement has been entered into by the inhabitants of the town and territory of Malacca, that *slavery shall not be recognized in said town and territory, after the 31st December, 1841.*—This agreement was entered into, through the medium of deputations from different classes of inhabitants, viz. five persons on behalf of the Portuguese, and as many on behalf of the Chinese, the Malays, and the Chooleas respectively.—[*Journal of Commerce.*]

LIBERIA PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.—The Synod of Virginia having recommended to their members to raise a sufficient sum of money to build

a school house in Liberia, which would also serve as a Presbyterian chapel, a number of donations in money and jewelry to the amount of about one hundred and sixty dollars have been received: This sum includes *four pence*, the voluntary offering of a little orphan five years old; after listening with intense interest to a conversation on the subject, she brought the contents of her little box, saying, "this is all the money I have got!" No comment is needed.

A clergyman in Virginia, writes to the editor of the *Philadelphian*, "Let us do something. I have subscribed \$20." Dr. Ely says he will follow the example of his correspondent. So \$40 are subscribed towards building a church in Liberia, for Presbyterian friends. Mr. Shipherd, an intelligent colonist from Richmond, Va. speaks in high terms of Mr. Erskine, the Presbyterian preacher in the Colony. His commendation, we know from personal acquaintance with Mr. Erskine, is not unmerited.

ORPHAN SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.—Mr. Sessing, one of the Swiss Missionaries, who previously to his sailing for Liberia, favoured our city with a visit, and who will be remembered with interest by many of the readers of the *Philadelphian*, has established an Orphan School, at which several of the native children attend.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The following extract from the *Liberia Herald*, exhibits the feelings of interest which the Colonists cherish with regard to the redeeming influence of Sabbath School instruction.

"We are happy to learn, that a new Sabbath School Society, to which all our most promising young men have attached themselves, either as teachers or Scholars, has been formed. We are much pleased at this, as we always are, at all efforts which tend to a more general dissemination of knowledge. R. Raikes has immortalized his name, by being the founder of Sabbath Schools; and generations yet unborn, will bless the day that gave him birth; for were our standard of judging great men, a correct one, who would precede this champion of Sabbath institutions?—Would the hero, who had slain his thousands? would the miser, who had robbed the widow and the fatherless? We pronounce the man who causes ten spears of grass to grow, where but one grew before, an useful man; but how much more is he to be revered, who causes light to flash upon intellects, which before were as dark as night—as void as space itself, where ignorance sat enthroned, surrounded by his peers.

"We are glad to see so many of our young people interested in the success of the institution. With perseverance for their guide, they need

not doubt, but their labours will be blessed with success. How pleasing will be the recollection, when old age comes creeping on, to know that their younger days were spent in diffusing light and knowledge, and that they now look upon many, who were the objects of their early solicitude!

"In all labours for the public good, it becomes us not to look behind, at what we have accomplished, but to keep straight forward, and to continue in the path of duty, until it shall please our Lord to call us hence. I would not give a fig for a man, who labours for a few months and then becomes wearied: give me the slow, plodding individual, upon whom I can depend, who, though he may not see the fruits of his labours, *perseveres* because he believes it a point of duty. It may not be amiss, to mention, that we have lately received several volumes of books, well adapted for a Sabbath School Library, which we should be happy to deposit, in a suitable place, as the beginning of an Union Sabbath School Library.

"Officers of the Society, J. D. Preston, president; G. R. McGill and Frederick Lewis, Superintending Committee; Remus Harvey, Secretary."

Six hundred dollars have been raised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to purchase the emancipation of Mr. Gustice, a Methodist Preacher in Maryland, his wife and four children. We presume they are destined for the Colony of Liberia.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A plan has been projected for raising *two thousand dollars* in this city, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa one hundred emancipated slaves, or such as may be emancipated, with the design of having them colonized. We are happy to state that about *eleven hundred dollars* of this sum have been already subscribed by the liberality of our citizens.—[*Cin. Chr. Jour.*]

Departure of the *Carolinian*.

We stated in our last number, that the ship "*Carolinian*," chartered by the Society, was at Norfolk, prepared to receive emigrants for Liberia. This vessel sailed on the 20th of October, with one hundred and seven coloured persons, forty-five of whom were emancipated slaves. The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, took passage in this vessel, together with Dr. Humphries, Colonial Physician and Assistant Agent, and Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Missionaries sent out by the American Board of

Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Among the liberated slaves were *eight*, the children and grand-children of Abduhl Ralhahman; *nine* liberated by C. Bolton, Esq. of Savannah; *twelve* by Miss Blackburn, near Charlestown, Va.; *seven* by Miss Van Meter, of Hardy county, Va. and seven others left free by a gentleman in Essex county, Va. and a few others freed by others, whose names are not specified. It will be recollected, that a fund of more than four thousand dollars was raised at the North, nearly two years ago, to aid in the redemption of the family of Abduhl Ralhahman, and to this fund the children and grand-children who have just embarked, owe their freedom. Those liberated, were generally well supplied with the articles most necessary for their comfort during the voyage, and their subsequent settlement; and some had been particularly prepared by instruction, for usefulness in the colony. One of the females sent out by Miss Blackburn, had a pretty good library, Infant School boards, spelling books, &c.; and it is believed, that on her arrival, she may open a small school to advantage. The husbands of two of the women emancipated by Miss Blackburn, were ransomed by her at an expense of eight hundred dollars, that they might accompany their wives to Liberia. In fulfilling her benevolent purposes towards her servants, Miss Blackburn was very generously assisted by her friends, and unwilling to have the good deeds of others put to her credit; she has expressed the wish that the names of those, with the sums and donations of each, should be published in the Repository. We here give the list which has been transmitted:

Mr. Keys, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. \$10; Mr. G. W. Humphries, do. \$10; Dr. Griggs do. \$10; Mrs. B. C. Washington, \$10; Mrs. T. B. Washington, do. \$5; Mr. R. Brown, do. \$5; Mr. E. Lee, Shepherdstown, Va. \$5; Mr. Wickum, Philadelphia, \$5; Mrs. J. A. Washington, \$21; Mrs. B. C. Washington, \$20; Miss J. B. Blackburn, \$15; Mrs. Loyd, Alexandria, \$5; Mrs. E. Blackburn, \$8; Miss E. Blackburn, \$5; Mrs. Judge Todd, \$5; Miss Hannah Lee, Washington, \$5. Smaller donations were presented to the amount of ten dollars, and also, a looking glass, valued at twenty dollars. "Thus were many hearts opened to aid this good work," upon which we fervently implore the blessing of Almighty God.

Expedition for Liberia.

The brig *Volador*, of Baltimore, a new and fast-sailing vessel, has been chartered by the Society, and will proceed immediately to Norfolk, to receive on board emigrants and supplies for the Colony. From seventy to one hundred passengers, with Dr. George P. Todsén, appointed Physician for the Colony, are expected to embark in this vessel. A large number of free people of colour in North Carolina are disposed to emigrate to Liberia, and in the course of a few months will be ready for their departure. It would hardly be judicious, perhaps, to add a larger number to the Colony, this autumn, than that of the last and present expeditions.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 18th October, to 15th November, 1830.

From Richard Yates, Esq. Treasurer, N. York State Col. Society, the following collections:—

Collection by Rev. Mr. Van Waggoner, Reformed Dutch Ch. Beverdam, Town of Bern,	\$ 2 75
by Rev. Mr. Kirk, Pastor 4th Pres Ch Albany, from Presbyterian church at Duaneburgh, Rev. G. McMaster, Pastor,.....	35
from Baptist cong at Sandlake, S. Olmstead, Pastor, from second Presbyterian church at Albany, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Pastor,.....	15 40
by Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor 3d Pres ch Albany, by Rev Mr Ferris, Pastor 2d Reformed Dutch church, Albany,	4 25
by John A Savage, Pres ch Fort Covington,	91 80
by G F Yates, Reformed Dutch ch Schenectady, by I B Pierce, Unitarian Soc Trenton, Oneida co .	20
by Isaac Keach, Baptist ch Hoorich,	51 59
by Rev S Severe, Pastor of Mount Hope,	10
by Rev. J McCarrell, Associate Ref'd ch Newburg, by Rev Mr Searle, Ref'd Dutch church, Caxsackri,	11 75
by Rev M Smith, Pres church, Rensselaerville, by J V S Lansing, Associate ch Bloomingburg,	6
by Rev Mr Matthias, Methodist E Ch Albany, by Rev A E Campbell, Pastor Pres ch Palmyra, ..	5
by Rev James Taylor, church in Morristown,	4
by Rev J Fine, Presbyterian ch Ogdensburgh,	22 51
by Rev N Smith, Pastor ch at Patchogue, L Island,	20
	9
	19 31
	10
	10
	7

Carried forward, 363 36

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	363 36
Collection by C J Burnett, at Skaneateles,		12
by Seth Seelye, in Lansingburgh,		16
by P J H Hillen, in White Hall,		8 60
by S Tuttle, Pres church, Windham, Green county,		21 31
by D Boyd, Presbyterian church, Schenectady, ..		16 50
by Robert Forrest, Ref'd ch Stamford, Delaware co		10 88
by Rev D Crosby, Pres ch Conway, Massachusetts,		30 06
by A D Lane, Presbyterian church, Waterloo, ...		7
by Rev O Hill, do do Naticoke, ...		8
by L Biggs, East Congregation, Groton,		4
by H G Redfield, St Mark's church, Le Roy,		5 25
by Henry Phineas, Treas Otsego county Col Soc		76
by C M Fuller, Baptist church, Elbridge,		8 08
in an anonymous letter, mailed at Cleveland, Ohio,		420
by Isaac Okes, Presbyterian church, Westfield, ..		8 75
Walter Hubble of Canandaigua, as follows—		
in Congregational Soc Canandaigua, \$49 06		
in Pres church, Junius, Rev J Merrill, ..	6 50	
do Phelps,	10 20	
do Benton,	5	
do Penn Yan, Rev R Clark, 19	———	89 76
contribution collected by Wm Sturges,		2 37
by H J Olcott, in church at Cherry Valley,		23
by A Robbins, of Troy,		30 40
by Rev J McJimsey, Associate Ref'd ch Neelyton,		5
by Rev John Johnson, Pastor Pres ch Newburgh,		18 12
by Rev D Huggins, Bath, Stuben county,		7
by Congregation at White Lake,		4 26
by Rev C C Cuyler, Ref'd Dutch ch Poughkeepsie,		28 91
by R S Mason, Trinity church, Geneva,		15
by Temperance Society, of Westerloo, ...		5 10
by Henry Oakly, Junior, Bethlehem Congregation,		11 15
by Rev E A Beach, Pres and Baptist Congrega-		
tions of Stephentown and Nassau,		10
by Rev H Foot, Champlain Congregation,		22
by J Tracy, Pres congregation, Cambridge,		9 18
do do Brunswick, ...		1 83
by Elder Hyes, in the town of Lysle, Broom co		2 70
by Rev Elisha Yale, Pres cong'n Kingsburgh, ...		12 26
Received from E Holmes, Treasurer of		
Madison county Col Society; viz—		
Subscriptions,	\$21 50	
1st Cong'l Soc at Lenox, Rev Mr Olds, 3 06		
from Rev N Peck, Nelson, Madison co 3 19		
from Rev S T Mills, Peterboro', do 16 50		
from Rev C White, Cazenovia, do 32 91		
from Rev Mr Switzer, Delhi, Orange co 25		
from Rev Mr Morton, Manlius, do 4	———	106 16
by Mr E Peck, of Rochester; viz—		
his own donation,	\$24 94	
from 1st Presbyterian church, Riga,	15 23	
do Mendon, ..	9 83	———50
by Rev J Stow, of Livonia,		15
by Rev Richard Corning,		16
Total per Mr. Yates,		\$1,501

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,501 34
Collection by Connecticut State Colonization Society, per Seth Terry, Esq. Treasurer, (of which the fol- lowing collections form a part:*)		\$1,200 00
by Hartford, North Soc. (Rev. Mr. Spring,	\$55 25	
by do Centre Soc. Rev. Mr. Hawes,	85 90	
by Berlin, N. Britain S. Rev. Mr. Cogswell,	22 70	
by do Kensington S. Rev. Mr. Robbins,	6 02	
by Torrington, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Gould,	3 27	
by Manchester, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Northrup,	26 04	
by Chatham, 1st Soc. Rev. Mr. Talcott,	7	
by Wethersfield, 1st S. Rev. Mr. Tenney,	27 30	
by Rev. Mr. Burt, 1st Society, Canton,	24 63	
by Rev. Dr. Porter, 1st Soc. Farmington,	43 46	
by Rev. Mr. Bacon, Centre Soc. N. Haven,	86 10	
by Rev. Mr. Merwin, North Soc. do	35 89	
by Rev. Mr. Boardman, 3d Soc. do	21 65	
by Rev. Mr. Case, Chester Soc. Saybrook,	7	
by Rev. Mr. Hunter, 1st Society, Fairfield,	22 37	
by Rev. Mr. Dutton, 1st Society, Guilford,	14	
by Rev. Mr. Riddle, 1st Soc. Glastenbury,	11 64	
by Rev. Mr. Benedict, 1st Soc. Waterbury,	1 58	
by Rev. Mr. Parsons, 1st Soc. E. Haddam,	10	
by Rev. Mr. Rowland, 1st Society, Winsor,	11 60	
by Rev. Mr. Bartlet, Wintonbury Soc.	5 68	
by Rev. Mr. Harvey, 1st Soc. Colchester,	9 22	
by Rev. Mr. Ackley, Baptist S. do	2 50	
by Rev. Mr. Powers, 1st Society, Goshen,	37	
by Rev. Mr. Bartlet, 2d Soc. E. Winsor,	12 03	
by Rev. Mr. Crosby, East Society, Granby,	5 33	
by Rev. Mr. Larcombe, 1st B. S. Colebrook,	4	
by Rev. Mr. ———, 1st Society, do	12 47	
by Rev. Mr. Rood, Danbury,	13 25	
by Rev. Mr. Paddock, Ch'ist ch. Norw'h, } by Rev. Mr. Hydes, Norwich Falls. } by Rev. Mr. Bentley, Methodist Chap. }	41 61	
by Rev. Mr. Beach, Winsted, Winchester,	21	
by Rev. Mr. Andrus, Cornwall, South,	12 44	
by Rev. Mr. Perry, Sharon,	20 52	
by Rev. Mr. Bentley, Chatham, Middle Haddam,	8 89	
by Rev. Mr. Yale, New-Hartford,	6 60	
by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Enfield,	10 79	
by Rev. Mr. Linsley, Hartland, East,	2	
by Rev. Mr. Brace, Wethersfield, New- ington,	5 46	
by Rev. Mr. Marsh, Haddam,	5	
by Rev. Mr. Goodman, Torrington, Tor- rington,	7 40	
by Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Christ ch. Hartford,	37 77	
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	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,701 34

*Some numbers of the Connecticut Observer, in which these collections were published, not being in our possession, we are obliged to omit some others included in the general amount, until our next number.

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,701 34
Collection by Rev. Mr. Linsley, New Haven Month.		
Concert,	25	
by Rev. Dr. Strong and Mr. Everett, Nor-		
wich,	24	
by Rev. Mr. Nichols, Hebron, Gilead,	2	
by Rev. Mr. Smith, Durham,	12 14	
by Rev. Mr. Bull, Lebanon,	16	
by Rev. Mr. Hickock, Litchfield,	43 52	
by Rev. Mr. McLean, Simsbury,	7 34	
by Rev. Mr. Everett, Suffield,	10	
Torrington, Baptist,	3	
by Rev. Mr. Dow, Tyringham, Mass.	9	
by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Baptist, New-Haven, .	6	
by Rev. Mr. Stone, individuals of Episco-		
pal Society, unknown, New-Haven, ...	10	
by Rev. Mr. Swift, Derby,	14 63	
by Rev. Mr. Atwater, Middlebury,	8 38	
by Rev. Mr. Punderson, Huntington,	8 50	
by Rev. Mr. Scranton, (individuals) Bur-		
lington,	1 70	
by Rev. Mr. Hunn, Vernon,	13 70	
by Rev. Mr. Hooker, East-Hartford,	21 45	
by Rev. Mr. Coles, Meth. Chap. Hartford,	3 50	
by Rev. Mr. Bliss, Jewett City, Griswold,	7 06	
by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, New-Hartford, ...	11	
by Rev. Mr. Griswold, Watertown,	13 42	
by Rev. Mr. Mills, Becket,	9	
by Mr. Kingsley, Baptist, Becket,	3 59	
by Rev. S. Bartlett, a friend, East-Windsor,	2	
by Rev. Mr. Gear, Episcopalian, Hebron,	2	
by Rev. Mr. Pierce, Harwinton,	13 50	
by Rev. Mr. Porter, 1st Society, Granby,	3 25	
by Rev. J. E. Camp, Litchfield, Northfield		
Society,	3 25	
by Rev. L. Clush, Plymouth, Chenango co. N. Y.	5	
by Rev. Samuel Marsh, Mooer's, New York, ...	3	
at Worcester, Charitable Society,	3	
by Allen Thompson, Esq. Treasurer, Wil-		
mington Union Col. S. of which the		
following collections form a part:—	128 31	
by Rev. C. W. Gilbert, 2nd Pres. Church,		
Wilmington, Delaware,	\$24 52	
by Isaac Pardee, Trinity Chapel,	4	
by Rev. J. Kennedy, M. E. Church.	8 04	
by Rev. David McDill, in cong of Hamilton and		
Siorn Mill, Rossville, Ohio,	15	
in 2d Pres ch by Board of Deacons, Pittsburg, per		
Luke Loomiss, Treasurer of said Board,	13 53	
by Vermont Col S per David Baldwin, Treasurer,	274 96	
by Aux S Harrisburg, Pa per W Gradon, Esq Tr	60	
by Eben Watson, Agent in N Y per R Yates, Al-		
bany, Tr New York State Colonization Society,	27 20	
by Rev C W Jacobs, Hall's Cross Roads, Queen		
Anne county, Maryland, per J D Emery,	2 32	
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	<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,333 06

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,233 66
From Benjamin Brand, Esq of Richmond, Va for money transmitted to him as follows,—		
Collection by J B Taylor, 2d Baptist ch Richmond,	\$7 25	
by Buckingham Aux Soc per R Morris, Tr	76 50	
by Augusta Col S per J Cowan, Treas'r	100	
Rev Wm F Lee, Christ ch Richmond	25	
this sum not accounted for,	3 25	— 212
in cong of Marsh Creek, in Millerstown, Adams county, Pennsylvania,		15
by Rev Daniel E Reese, Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, per J D Emery,		2 70
by Aux Col S Hardiman co Tennessee, William Berry, Esq Treasurer, per John D Carpenter,		20
by Rev J G Blanchard, St Ann's ch Annapolis,		17
by the inhabitants of Wheatland, per Clark Hall,		55
by John Bruce, Esq Treasurer Col Soc Fred'k co Va for following collections; viz:—		
Rev Dr Tilden, Josephs chap. Fred'k co	\$3 25	
Long Acre's School Room,	52	
Newtown (Stevenburg) Dutch church,	2 28	
Stickly's Meeting House,	6 60	
(five dollars of this by Dr Stickly)		— 12 65
by Rev James H Thomas, New Windsor, Orange co N York, as follows; viz:—		
at New Windsor,	\$4	
at Canterbury,	3	— 7
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<i>Total Collections,</i>		\$3,575 01
Hartford, Connecticut, Ladies' African Soc to be devoted to the payment of the passage of female emigrants to Liberia, per Mrs Sigourney,		40
first Pres Soc Millsburg, Mass to constitute Rev George W Campbell a life member, including \$9 collected on 4th July,		30
Mrs Ann Tinsley, for passage of two aged negroes to Liberia,		50
Rev John W Childs, in Mecklenburg, Va as follows; (per Rev John Early, of Lynchburg) viz:—		
Samuel A Taylor, ..	\$10	
Edmund Taylor,	10	
Howell Taylor,	10	
Rev Charles Ozburn,	10	
Rev John W Childs,	10	— 50
Colonization Society of East Attleborough, one year's subscription, per John Dagget, Esq Secretary,		20
Matthew Carey, Esq of Philadelphia, his annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
some person in Baltimore, for establishing a school at Liberia,		5
Wm H Craven, Mississippi, per C Kingsbury,		10
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Treasurer,		550
Mrs Ann Nelson, Baltimore, per Rev J Johns,		20
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		\$4,450 01



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